The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 1774

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22. 1741.

IT is a common Saying amongſt the middle Sort of People, that their Children ſhall have their Choice of their Trades. By this they ſhew it to be their Opinion, that the Bent of a Perſon's Genius is a Thing much to be conſider'd. This, I confeſs, has been always my Opinion; and I ap- that in proportion as Men are free in Point of nd Circumſtances, their Conſtitutional Bias the nd more plainly appears; and this in all Coun- d in all Governments, allowing for their parti- ucture. The famous Mr. *Waller* ſeems to inſi- s, when he ſays, the ſame Genius which makes among the Great, would, had it informed a have render'd him only the beſt Wreſtler in the This is ſo true, that if we attentively conſider racter of any great Man in one Point of Light, eaſily gueſs at the Figure he would have made ign'd Condition. Thus the ſame Warmth and ich renders a grave Doctor an outrageous Cri- uld, if the ſame Perſon had been bred to the ve made a Barriſter, and the Plague of a whole The Humours of Men, like the Spirit in have a ſtrong Reſemblance to each other, how ſoever their Bodies may be; and therefore ſuch nt to conſider the Eſſences rather than the Ap- of Things, make Judgments very different ſe of the Vulgar. They are not content with nd Fineneſs, they examine the Strength and ore they approve.

y ſaid, with much Wiſdom as well as Candour, Paſſionate Swift who pronounced him a Man o many Vices was not to be blamed, becauſe e Seeds of them in his Nature; and that it g purely to the paſſionate Love he had for hat they were not only concealed but controul- his Manners did not ſpeak the ſame Language occult Philoſopher; but that the Soundneſs of had overcome the Imperfections flowing from on. Men are no more reſponſible for their than for their Features, provided they do y in bringing them under a due Subjection to of Virtue and Decency. All Diſpoſitions are being thus moulded, and hence we ſay truly hat in ſome Men certain Virtues and certain Conſtitutional; that is, they coſt theſe People than they do others, on account of their Con- ith their Temperaments. But there are other ain, who make themſelves juſtly accountable even for their natural Defects, by taking correct them, but on the contrary encouraging rſuing their Dictates; and then, becauſe they be at the Trouble to amend themſelves, at- to dupe the World, by paſſing on them their for Accompliſhments, and the Miſtakes they e for Refinements in Life's Conduct. Juſt as the *Arabian* Prophet made his Diſciples re- Fits of the Falling-Sickneſs, as infallible Divine Inſpirations. But to make this clear, will do more than the moſt laboured Expli-

an has the Misfortune to be born of a croſs- y-ward Diſpoſition, or rather, to ſpeak with opriety, finds his Temper tend that Way, he curb and reſtrain it, to weigh with himſelf ves to Society, to Mankind as Equals, and to a rational Creature, and act accordingly. By he gains a Conqueſt over himſelf, ſecures the y of his Life, and reaps the Satisfaction of a the Applauſe of his own Heart. But inſtead he determines to give himſelf no Check, to ſſions under no Controul, but to live like a Two Legs, juſt as his Humours hurry him, doubt but his Cunning may help him to s of diſguiſing his Actions, and miſleading into an Opinion of his Wiſdom, while he is and derided by the Few. He may turn this which is his Foible, upon the World in gene- for a Plain-Dealer, and under Colour of ex- er Men's Faults make his own paſs for a Vir- If the Character of a Cenſor does not pleaſe is afraid of provoking Mankind by inſulting he may ſecure himſelf Flatterers, and ſtill Spleen, by joining a Party.

er, I think, has ſomewhere ſaid, that next to being great, the higheſt Itch of Pride is deſpiſing and reproaching thoſe who are great. It is natural enough for Men of an over-bearing Spirit to aſpire to Greatneſs, and as natural for them to be diſappointed. Courts are not Places proper for the Surly to aſcend. On ſuch a Reverſe of Fortune it is not only natural, but next to impoſſible, but a Man of an obſtinate, peeviſh Temper, grows angry, and reſolves to vex ſuch as have been more ſucceſsful than himſelf. To own this would be to leſſen his Reputation, and expoſe his Weakneſs; rather than ſo, let the People ſuffer, and let Private Reſentment take the Cloke of Publick Concern; as Pious Pride is miſtaken for true Sanctity. This once ſettled, behold the angry, revengeful, diſcontented Creature, giving a Looſe to his Reſentment, and receiving Compliments thereon. Behold him gratifying his Rage in eſpouſing raſh Schemes, his Envy in ſtraining to ſome ill Purpoſe the moſt innocent Actions, his Malice by venting the moſt bitter Invectives. Behold him at the ſame time not gazed at as a Monſter, but revered as a Man of Probity, for exerting his Rancour on the ſame Side with the Mob, and acquiring Popularity; as it is generally acquired by bubbling and deceiving thoſe who have it to beſtow. All this, however, never blinds People of Senſe, or affords any conſiderate, thinking Man, any inward Satisfaction.

At firſt ſight it may, and indeed muſt, ſeem ſtrange, that Ill-Humour ſhould be a Popular Quality. However, a little Attention will unravel that Myſtery. The moſt taking Thing in the World, or rather with the World, is Complaiſance; which is no more than liking, or profeſſing to like, what other People are pleas'd with. Next to this, therefore, the moſt taking is diſliking what other People diſlike; and this hath a peculiar Advantage: For as all Complaiſance has a Touch of Flattery, and ſo is liable to be ſuſpected, this contrary Humour has an Air of Freedom and Sincerity, which renders it the more taking. I could mention ſome remarkable Inſtances of this from Hiſtory, but I think it needleſs in a Caſe where our very Coffee-houſe Acquaintance will convince us, that a Man of a ſour Diſpoſition makes himſelf more agreeable to his Party by indulging his Spleen at the Expence of thoſe whom they treat as Enemies, than another Man can do by the moſt facetious and entertaining Converſation. Where there is an Appearance of Good Humour it is doubtful whether the Man that's Maſter of it can be drawn to Extremities, which is what all Parties aim at. But a Perſon who never ſpeaks without a Sarcaſm, and who inſtead of ſoftening is always employ'd in ſharpening, or rather imbittering, Diſputes, is conceived of the true Stamp for Faction, a Root and Branch Man, one who will ſtick at nothing, unleſs it be Tenderneſs in a Day of Triumph.

Of this Sort of Men the Heads or Leaders of Factions are ſure to make a very great Uſe, becauſe they are capable of doing out of mere Malice what others cannot come up to from a Complication of Vices. They are a Sort of *Cats-paws*, which may be ventured again, nay will venture themſelves again, tho' they have been once burnt. In all Matters therefore of more than ordinary Odium, in all Attempts at once dangerous, difficult and deſtructive to Reputation, in ſhort in all deſperate Motions, which muſt end fatally one way or other, Men of this Caſt are the *Forlorn*, and which is more wonderful, they act as Volunteers, and call this the Poſt of Honour; as if the Riſque, and not the Cauſe, gave a Man a Title to Glory. When all this is conſidered, one cannot wonder that ſuch angry Creatures are ſo much courted. In certain Circumſtances a cruſty Cur is preferable to a ſupple Spaniel, and we know that Sportſmen prefer ſuch Dogs as are fitteſt for the Sport they are upon; and this is enough to make us enter into the Reaſon why, during the Continuance of the Chace, theſe Hounds are always at the Head of the Pack, tho' 'tis otherwiſe when the Game is taken. There are Seaſons for all things, and as the Lord *Clarendon* well obſerved of *Pym*, he ſaw by Experience that his great Talent lay only in doing Miſchief, and therefore to that he ſtuck. As ſome Bards have done to Blank Verſe, who had no Knack at Rhyme.

But while theſe eternal Snarlers are themſelve duped, while they dupe others, Men of true Senſe and quick Penetration ſift out their real Characters, and hold them cheap as they deſerve. A ſolid Judge of human Nature, one who knows and loves to know Mankind, no ſooner ſees one of theſe pert Pretenders to Cenſorſhip, than he begins to look into his private Character, and to enquire how he behaves in domeſtick Life. If he finds him, like *Rome*'s Elder *Cato*, a Man of benevolent Spirit, one who has a Reliſh for Society, and is ſevere on nothing but what is criminal, he reveres the heroick Character, and applauds the inflexible Honeſty of this worthy Man. But if he diſcovers that this Severity in Publick Affairs is the bare Effect of Peeviſhneſs in private Life, if he ſees that Wealth can't content, or a happy Lot clear the Cenſor's Mind, but that in all Circumſtances he is the ſame diſſatisfy'd, complaining, envious, and uneaſy Creature; why his Concluſion is plainly this, that Moroſeneſs is no Virtue, and that there can be nothing more ridiculous than to aſcribe a ſurly Behaviour in one Place to Greatneſs of Soul, and laugh at it in another as inconſiſtent with good Manners. This I ſay will be always the diſcerning Man's Conception of ſuch a Perſon, and in time it will become that of all the World.

Some Criticks of the Firſt Rank have laid it down as a Rule, that in order to be thoroughly acquainted with a Man's Genius, and to form a right Judgment of the Motives on which he acts, we ought not to examine his Deeds of Eclat, but to enquire into his Demeanour on common Occaſions, when he is off his Guard and ſhews his true Nature. In ſuch an Examination a ſudden Reply gives much more Light than a ſet Speech, and a private Letter is more inſtructive than the Preamble to a Publick Bill, if the Perſon concerned is ſuppoſed to have the penning it. Experience ſhews us the Expediency of ſuch a Conduct; and therefore I wonder at this time of day, when Counſels are ſo common, no body has put the Electors of *Great Britain* in mind of a coarſe and homely, but at the ſame time a prudent and uſeful Caution, not to chooſe ſuch Men for their Repreſentatives, as they would be but ill pleaſed to have for Neighbours. An haughty, ſplenetick, waſpiſh, overbearing, hectoring Humour, as it muſt be ſhocking every-where, ſo it can be uſeful no-where.

I had not dwelt ſo long on this Subject, had not a Correſpondent ſent me a few Queries, among which was this remarkable one: 'Query, Whether I did not 'apprehend a certain Gentleman who is a R—— for 'W——r to be the MOVING *Author* of *laſt Saturday*'s 'CRAFTSMAN?

R. FREEMAN.

Batisbon, April 16.

THE Queen of Hungary wrote to her Miniſter at the Dyet on the 5th inſtant, that being informed from ſeveral Places that the Pruſſian Miniſters openly gave out, *That the Ruſſian Court had eſpous'd the Cauſe and Intereſts of his Pruſſian Majeſty*, ſhe was oblig'd for her own Sake, as well as for the Honour of her Allies, to ſend him a Copy of the laſt Letter the King of Pruſſia receiv'd from Petersbourg, dated the 8th of March; and ſhe charg'd him to diſtribute Copies of it to the Miniſters of the Electors, Princes, and States of the Empire. [*The Copy here refer'd to is what we gave a Tranſlation of in this Paper of Saturday laſt.*] 'Which 'Letter,' ſays the Queen in her's which incloſ'd it, 'is 'ſufficient to ſhew the Vanity of the Reports ſpread by 'the King of Pruſſia, and to convince all Europe more 'and more, that he thinks he need not ſtick at any 'Thing to injure us and the Duke our Husband, &c.'

HOME PORTS.

Dover, April 20. Wind W. and moderate Weather. Remains the Bee, Wills, from Lisbon for Lynn. Arrived the Prince William, Rook, from Carolina laſt from Cowes; and the Mercury, Bennet, from Jamaica, 'in 8 Weeks and 3 Days Paſſage. He ſaw Admiral 'Vernon, Sir Chaloner Ogle, and Commodore Le- 'ſtock, and the Tranſports, taking in Water in Donna 'Maria Bay, on the Weſt End of Hiſpaniola, the 22d 'of February laſt.'

Deal, April 20. Wind W. N. W. Remain his Majeſty's Ships Lenox, Advice, Spy, and Induſtry Tender, with the Prince of Orange, Forſtall, for Dublin; the Benjamin, Cookſon, for Cheſter; the Firr-Tree, Holland, for Portmahone. Arrived the Luſitania, Williams, from Antigua.

Graveſend, April 21. Paſs'd by the Duke of Kingſton, Morris, from Bologne.

Arrived

At Jamaica, the Expedition, Pringle, from London.

At Dartmouth, the Sarah Skinner from New England, 'loſt her Foremaſt, &c.'

LON-

LONDON, April 22.

Capt. Wigg, of the Ann Galley, lately arriv'd in the River from Leghorn, on the 3d of this inſtant April, about 70 Leagues to the Weſtward of Scilly, ſpoke with Capt. Carter of the Priſcilla, and Capt. Clark of the Hotherſall, for Barbados; alſo with Capt. Lynch, of the Mary, for Monſerrat; when all was well on board each Ship.

On Friday laſt died of a ſpotted Fever at his Seat in Worceſterſhire, William Taylor, Eſq; an eminent Counſellor at Law and Member of Parliament for Everſham, in the ſaid County.

Laſt Night Mr. Serjeant Burnet lay dangerouſly ill of a Fever, in Chancery-lane, inſomuch that his Life is deſpair'd of.

Yeſterday their Graces the Dukes of Kingſton, Marlborough, Portland, and St. Albans, were inſtalled at Windſor, Knights of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter, with the uſual Formality.

We hear that the Prince of Heſſe will have a private Inſtalment.

Laſt Monday Capt. Frazer, a reduced Officer on the Britiſh Eſtabliſhment of Half-pay, kiſs'd his Majeſty's Hand at St. James's on his being appointed a Captain of a Company in the Regiment of Foot (called the Highland Watch) commanded by the Right Hon. the Lord Semple.

Laſt Saturday died at Hampton in Middleſex, Major John Parker, formerly Colonel of a Company in the Firſt Regiment of Foot-guards.

Yeſterday Robert Noice was committed to Newgate by Col. De Veil, upon the Coventry Act, charged on the Oath of Edward Ridgley, a Servant to Madam Hunt, a Widow Lady in Hampſhire, for felonioufly lying in wait (with Samuel Bullock, Arthur Mills, John Mills, and Joſeph Hughes, not yet taken) for the ſaid Ridgley, putting one of his Eyes out, cutting his Noſe, and giving him ſeveral Wounds in different Parts of his Body, on the Seventh Day of December laſt, in a certain Field called Camp Field, in the Pariſh of King's Clare in the County of Southampton, with an Intent in ſo doing to maim and diſfigure the ſaid Edward Ridgley.

EXTRACT *of an Advertiſement from the* CRAFTSMAN, April 11, 1741.

WHEREAS in this Paper of the 16th Day of *February*, 1740. there was inſerted the following Paragraphs:

'Nothing is more neceſſary to a Squadron of Ships, 'which are deſign'd for real Service, than to ſupply them 'with good and wholeſome Proviſions, eſpecially in long 'Voyages, and ſultry Climates.—I hope therefore the 'ſtricteſt Care is taken as to this Particular, and that 'the Orders from above are punctually obey'd at the 'Victualling Office; tho' a Rumour flies about, that 'ſome Complaints of this Kind have been lately made; 'and I am even inform'd that there is a Perſon who 'will undertake to prove that great Quantities of Beef 'and Pork actually ſtunk before it was ſent abroad.— 'This, if true, muſt be owing either to the Badneſs of 'the Commodities, when bought up, to the Want of 'Skill in Salting them, or to ſome corrupt Gains made 'by Thoſe concern'd in the Managemennt of our Vi'ctualling.

'I have heard one Man declare that having con'tracted to ſupply the Navy with a large Number of 'Bullocks, and neglecting to make the uſual Preſent, 'upon ſuch Occaſions, the Cattle were thrown back 'upon his Hands, under Pretence that they were not 'fit for his Majeſty's Service; upon which He privately 'employ'd another Man to offer the very ſame Oxen, 'and by tipping a Bank-Note of Two Hundred Pounds 'into proper Hands, they were reported to be very 'good Meat, and accordingly received.'

Which ſaid Paragraphs have given great and juſt Offence to the Gentlemen concern'd in the Direction and Management of the Office for Victualling his Majeſty's Navy, as it carry'd an Inſinuation of Neglect or Corruption in that Office, and as it might tend to diſcourage Sailors from ſerving on board his Majeſty's Navy, to the great Injury to the Publick.

And whereas an Information has been ſince granted againſt me, as the Publiſher of a ſcandalous Libel, for printing the ſaid Paragraphs;

And whereas the Commiſſioners of the ſaid Office have often propoſed to pardon me, (as far as in them lay) if I would produce or acquaint them with the Name of the Perſon, or Perſons, who were the Authors of the ſaid ſcandalous Paragraphs;

I do hereby publickly declare, that I received the ſame by the Penny-Poſt, in a Letter, and that I never knew the Author, or Writer, or Director thereof, nor the Hand in which it is written; and that I have deliver'd the ſame Letter to the ſaid Commiſſioners, in order to empower them to find out (if they can) the Writer thereof.

And I declare that I had no other Foundation or Authority for inſerting the ſaid Paragraphs beſides the ſaid Anonymous Letter; that I was greatly impoſed on thereby; and that I am heartily ſorry for the great Offence I may imprudently have given; I do heartily beg Pardon of the Publick, and of the Gentlemen concern'd in the Direction or Management of the ſaid Office, and deſire of them that they would, in Compaſſion to me, (tho' I have thus deceived the Publick through a great Inadvertency) ſtay the Trial of the ſaid Information; and I do faithfully promiſe that I will do all in my Power to aſſiſt in detecting the baſe Author of ſo dangerous a Scandal; and will be more cautious hereafter of inſerting any Articles of News for which I cannot produce the Author or Authors.

W. WARD.

BANKRUPTS.

George Comber the Younger, of Gracechurch-ſtreet, Haberdaſher.

Stephen Maſterman the Younger, of Shoe-Lane, Brewer.

William Gordon, of Thames ſtreet, Soap-maker.

Walter Tarran, of the City of York, Haberdaſher of Hats and Leatherſeller.

William Holme, late of Stockport, Cheſter, Mercer.

		Morning	Evening
High Water this Day at London Bridge.	}	03 38	03 54

Bank Stock 140 to 140 1-4th. India No Price. South Sea 103. Old Annuity 112 7-8ths to 113. New ditto 111 1-8th to 1-4th. Three per Cent. 100 to 1-4th. Seven per Cent. Loan 96. Five per Cent. ditto 75. Royal Aſſurance 90 1-4th. London Aſſurance 11. African 10. India Bonds 41. 8 s. to 9 s. to 8 s. Premium. Bank Circulation 41. 15 s. Prem. Salt Tallies 1-4th Prem. Engliſh Copper 3 l. 15 s. Welſh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 101. Three per Cent. ditto 95. Million Bank 115. Equivalent 111 1-half.

WHereas Mr. Stephen Canceller and Mr. James Judd and Mr. William Cropley Attorney at Law, were authoriz'd by Law to receive Debts that became due at the Mitre Tavern in Cambridge, from September the 7th 1728 to June the 24th 1736; and whereas it is not ſo convenient for the ſaid Mr. Stephen Canceller and Mr. James Judd and Mr. William Cropley to receive the ſaid Debts for the future; all Power therefore given to them heretofore for that Purpoſe is hereby revoked and diſannulled, and all Perſons that remain or continue indebted at the ſaid Mitre Tavern, to the abovemention'd Time, are required to pay them forthwith to Mr. Henry Wyatt Diſtiller in Cambridge, or they will be ſued for the ſame. Dated March the 25th 1741.

This Day is Publiſhed,
(Price Six-pence.)

OBſervations upon a MEMORIAL ſent from LONDON to SCOTLAND, to *procure* Petitions againſt the Bill for Manning the Royal Navy.
Printed for T. Cooper in Paternoſter Row.

This Day is publiſh'd,
[Price One Shilling]

A REVIEW of the PLACE-BILL.
Wherein the Arguments on both Sides are fairly ſtated, and impartially conſidered. To which is added an Appendix, addreſs'd to the Electors of Great Britain.
Printed for Henry Whitridge, at the Royal Exchange.

This Day is Publiſh'd,
(Price One Shilling)

A Seventh JOURNAL of the Rev. Mr. WHITEFIELD; from a few Days after his Return to Georgia, to his Arrival at Falmouth on March 11, 1741. Containing an Account of the Work of God at Georgia, Rhode-Iſland, New-England, New-York, Pennſylvania, and South-Carolina.

Printed for R. Hett, at the Bible and Crown in the Poultry; and ſold by T. Cooper, at the Globe in Pater-noſter Row.

Where may be had by the ſame Author, Price 6 d. each,
I A Letter to the Rev. Mr. John Weſley.
II An Account of Money Received and Diſburſed for the Orphan-Houſe at Georgia, and a Plan of the Building.

Where alſo Subſcriptions are taken in, for Printing a Volume of Sermons for the Benefit of a Negroe School to be erected in Pennſylvania: And by the Author, the Rev. Mr. Whitefield, at Mr. Sim's in the Pav'd Alley, Leaden-Hall; Mr. Maſon, Upholſterer in Woodſtreet, againſt St. Alban's Church; and by Mr. Strahan, Printer in Love-Lane, Aldermanbury. At all which Places the Propoſals may be had.

This Day is Publiſhed,
(Price Five Shillings)

The THIRD VOLUME of

THE *Moral Philoſopher*: Or, Sup[er]ſtion and Tyranny inconſiſtent with Th[e]ciſioned by the Rev. Dr. Leland's Second Volume of [the] vine Authority of the Old and New Teſtament aſſer[ted] the Rev. Mr. Lowman's Diſſertation on the Civil Go[v]of the Hebrews.

By PHILALETHES.

Printed for ——; and ſold by T. Cox at the Lan[t]the Royal Exchange; where may be had the Firſt and Volumes.

JAMES BAILEY, *Bookſeller in Mitre-court, Fl[eet]gives Notice, that*

THere being a very ſmall Number of Mr. POPE's *Homer's Iliads*, in Six Volu[mes]

This large Print.

The Subſcription Price of which was Twelve Sheers, each Volume: He now offers them to the P[ub]Four Shillings each Volume, until Midſummer nex[t] longer. Alſo,

Mr. GAY's WORKS, Two Vols. large Paper, Q[uar]ſcribed at One Pound one Shilling each Volume in [Sheets] be had till the Time above-mention'd, at Six Sh[illings] Sheets each Volume.

This Day is Publiſhed,
(Price bound 3 s.)

A Compendious Library of the L[aw] Neceſſary for Perſons of all Degrees and [Qualities] In Two Parts.

PART I. Containing,
1. The Laws relating to Pariſh Officers, viz. Churchwardens, Overſeers of the Poor, Conſtables, Scavengers, Surveyors of the Highways, &c.
2. The Laws relating to the Game.
3. The Laws relating to Landlords, Tenants, &c.
4. The Law [relating to] Juries.
5. Precedents [for] Clerks, Juſtices [of] Clerks.
6. A Summary [of the Laws] in Force againſt [Rogues] orderly Perſons, [Vagabonds] grants, &c.

PART II. Containing,
1. The Forms of Bonds, or Obligations, Conditions, Agreements, &c.
2. Articles of Apprenticeſhip, for Leaſes, Compoſitions, &c.
3. Aſſignments of Bonds, Judgments, Leaſes, Policies, &c.
4. Awards, Deeds of Bargain and Sale, Bottomree, Charter-Party, &c.
5. Deeds of Compoſition, Declarations of Truſt, Defeaſances, Feoffments, &c.
6. Deeds relating to Fines, Leaſes, Mortgages, &c.
7. Letters of Attorney, Letters of Licence, &c.
8. Forms of Deeds of Copartnerſhip, Deeds relating to Re[-]coveries, Releaſes, [Releaſes] of Attorney, &c.
9. Precedents [of Wills] and Teſtaments, [Codicils]
10. Forms of [Affidavits] Affidavits, Certificates [of] ferent Kinds.
11. Promiſſory [Notes] of Exchange, [Bills] thereon, Protes[ts]
12. Petitions [for Relief] on bad Uſage; [Articles] for ſuing out [Commiſſions] Bankruptcy, [Petitions] of an Invention, [&c.]
13. Recognizances [of] ons Kinds.
14. The Manner [of] ing and enrolling [Recoveries] Account of the [Method] and their Returns [&c.]

Printed for J. OSBORN, at the Golden Ball in [Pater-noſter] Row.

CONSUMPTIONS *of all Sorts*
ASTHMA's, and all Diſorders of the Breaſt *and* Lungs,
Directly and infallibly cured by the CHYMICAL ELIXIR,

WHICH has reſtored ſo many thouſands labouring under the deepeſt Conſumption, moſt deplorable Aſthma's to perfect Health and Strength in few Days Time, after all other the moſt celebrated Remedies and Medicines had been try'd in vain.

It at once ſtrikes at, and abſolutely eradicates the Principle or Cauſe of Conſumptions, whether of the Lungs or any other Kind, as alſo of Aſthma's, or Shortneſs of Breath; reduces the vicious Ferment of the Blood and Juices, and the acrid Salts which erode the Lungs, frees them from obſtructing Viſcoſities, and does more real Good in a Day than any other Medicine whatever can in ten.

It aſſuredly retrieves the Patient, tho' reduced to a Skeleton; and immediately cures the moſt violent and almoſt ſuffocating Coughs, Hoarſneſs, Wheezing, Shortneſs of Breath, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain, or Weakneſs in the Breaſt, Spitting of Blood, Soreneſs of the Stomach, Throat or Windpipe: Alſo Catarrhs, or Defluxions of the Rheum, and all Pitifical and Aſthmatick Effects, Hectick Fevers, Colds, Nightly Night Sweats, and Diarrhœa's, or Looſeneſs, in a moſt eaſy, pleaſant and moſt agreeable Manner.

It is balſamick, healing and ſtrengthening beyond Compariſon, reſtores in all inward Waſtings, Weakneſs, or Diſorder of Conſtitution whatever, perfectly cures Ulcers in the Lungs, or in any other internal Part, cauſes free and eaſy Reſpiration or long Breathing, and ſpeedily and infallibly cures ASTHMA's, and all Sorts of CONSUMPTIONS, however ſo bad, without the leaſt Diſorder, Trouble or Confinement, and is indeed the only true Remedy that ever deſerved Encouragement, and is indeed the only true Remedy that can be depended upon for the entire Cure of thoſe Maladies.

Nor can the whole *Materia Medica* afford a more certain Cure for common Coughs and Colds; but conſidering the Character this moſt noble Chymical ELIXIR has gain'd, for the direct and infallible Cure of Coughs, Conſumptions and Aſthma's, &c has occaſioned many Attempts to counterfeit it; be careful therefore to have the Right, which is to be had only at Mr. RADFORD's Toyſhop, at the Sign of the Crown againſt St. Clement's Church-yard in the Strand, at 2 s. 6 d. a Bottle with Directions, and at no other Place in England.

arriv'd a Mail from Holland, *and Two from* France.

Naples, April 4. N. S.

THE Tartanes with the Cavalry on board ſailed the 31ſt ult. to the Place appointed, under Convoy of two Galleys, and next Day four Batallions of 150 Men each, ſailed under Convoy of four more Galleys. The Commander of thoſe Forces is not to open his Commiſſion, till he gets five Miles Coaſt of this Kingdom to the Weſt.

April 7. N. S. We have Advice, that a from Naples, was met ſteering off of Nettuno aſt of Delli Præſidii, in order to land 4000 re; whereupon the General de Wachtendonck, mands in this Country, has taken all Precau- revent a Surprize.

April 8. N. S. Tho' we had very fine Wea- he Lent Seaſon, 'tis now ſeverely cold, and all are cover'd with Snow, which makes us very pain for the Olives and other Fruit-Trees.

April 15. N. S. A Negociation is ſaid to ot betwixt the Court of Vienna and this Re- for advancing a conſiderable Sum to the Queen ary, on the Produce of the Revenues of Iſtria. a of Turkiſh Dalmatia having complain'd that ts of the Venetian Dalmatia have not obſerv'd of Good Neighbourhood with thoſe of the ignior, and have done them conſiderable Da- the Frontier of Turkiſh Dalmatia, he demand- o Sequins by way of Satisfaction, threatening Refuſal to ſend a Body of Turkiſh Troops enetian Dalmatia. But after a good many Repre- upon ſo exorbitant a Demand, the Affair has mmodated on the Payment of 60000 Sequins.

burg, April 7. N. S. We are aſſur'd, that M. cheff, who is ſet out for Copenhagen as En- ordinary from this Court, has a Commiſſion of the King of Denmark, to fit out a Squa- a to join that of Ruſſia. The Velt-Marſhal h ſeems reſolv'd to retire with his Family to there to paſs the Remainder of his Days. tleman, who has been for ſo long a Time in n Service, is a Native of Eaſt-Frieſland, and in the Troops of the Heſſe-Caſſel Family, ce he went into the Service of the Saxon Fa- afterwards into that of Ruſſia; in which he egrees to be Director-General of the Fortifi- the Empire, and a Velt-Marſhal.

n, April 13. The King and Queen having inſtant been 25 Years marry'd, the Anni- s obſerv'd at Court with very great Splendor; Majeſties were thereupon complimented by n Miniſters, by the Court Nobility of both d by the Speakers of the ſeveral Orders of the 'Tis determin'd that no Propoſal ſhall be made embly concerning the Settlement of the Suc- the Crown.

April 12. N. S. The Deputies of the States chy are come hither, to begin their Delibera- he Election of a new Duke; upon which Oc- Primate of Poland has ſent them the follow- :

er laſt Duke Erneſt, by his Misbehaviour at erial Court of Ruſſia, has incurr'd the Miſ to be diveſted of all his Dignities, and to be d; and as by conſequence neither he, nor endants or Heirs can attain to the Regency uchy, of which they are thereby incapable; Courland is a State under the Protection of the k of Poland, and as 'tis neceſſary now to to the Election of a new Duke, the Nobility es are invited to aſſemble for that Purpoſe in nth of June next; about which Time the k of Poland will ſend them Two Grandees Kingdom to aſſiſt them therein, &c.'

April 22. N. S. 'Tis confirm'd that Prince f Brandebourg loſt his Life in the late Action together with the Lieutenant-General Count nbourg, the Colonel de Borck, the Lieutenant- e Mollendorff, and the Major de Knobelſ- that in the Number of the Wounded are e William, Colonel of the Foot-Guards, the hal Count de Schwerin, the Lieutenant-Ge- Marwitz, Major-General Kleiſt, and the Co- lonels Wartenſleben, Rochau, and Finckenſtein; beſides ſome Majors, and other Officers. 'Tis confirm'd alſo, that the King's Troops took from the Enemy 4 Standards, a Pair of Kettledrums, and 10 Fieldpieces, beſides a great many Ammunition and Baggage Waggons, and ſeveral Pontons. It ſeems certain, that not above 2000 of his Majeſty's Troops were kill'd or wounded. The Number of Priſoners taken from the Enemy amounts to about 1200; among whom are the Lieutenant-Colonels Craſſau and de Tour, and ſeveral other Officers of an inferior Rank. The Court is gone into Mourning for the Death of the Prince Frederic of Brandebourg-Schwedt. We have Advice that Col. Camas, a Frenchman, whom the King ſent ſome time ago to Paris, dy'd lately at Breſlau of a Fever.

Breſlau, April 18. By a particular Account publiſh'd here of the Battle that was fought on the 10th inſtant near Molwitz, it appears that the Pruſſians had but 2000 Men kill'd and wounded, but that the Auſtrians had 3000 kill'd, and as many wounded, beſides the Loſs of 1200 Priſoners; and that next Day after the Battle the King cauſed the Fortreſs of Brieg to be inveſted. His Majeſty has permitted the Cardinal de Sintzendorf to retire to Vienna during the Troubles of Sileſia.

Vienna, April 15. N. S. An Expreſs is juſt now arriv'd from Sileſia, with Advice that on the 10th inſtant the Velt-Marſhal de Neuperg defeated the Pruſſian Army, and that 8000 of their Men were kill'd, with the Loſs of only 3000 of ours.

Bruſſels, April 24. N. S. Two Days ago the Baron de Sickenhauſen receiv'd an Expreſs from the Prince de la Tour and Taxis at Francfort, with a Letter written from Glatz in Moravia, dated the 13th inſtant, in Subſtance as follows; viz. That on the 10th, the Auſtrian Army defeated the Pruſſians near Brieg, who loſt 8000 Men beſides the Wounded and Priſoners, and 18 Pieces of Cannon: That the Velt-Marſhal de Neuperg having been re-inforced by 10 or 12000 Men under General Palſi, was enabled not only to win the Field of Battle, but to make himſelf Maſter of the Artillery, and of 300 Baggage-Waggons of the Pruſſians; and that the Regiment of Collowrath, whereof the Colonel was wounded, ſuffer'd moſt in this Action. The Baron de Sickenhauſen went immediately to communicate this Letter to the Archduchеſs's Prime Miniſter: But as the Court has receiv'd no Expreſs relating to this Action, and as the Letters from Berlin aſcribe the Victory to the Pruſſians, we know not what Judgment to form of this important News, till we have farther Accounts.

Francfort, April 23. N. S. An Expreſs went thro' this Place on the 20th, which was diſpatch'd by the Marquis de Valori the French Miniſter in Sileſia, who carries Advice to his Court, as it is ſaid, that on the 10th, 11th, and 12th, there were very bloody Battles between the Armies of the Queen of Hungary, and the King of Pruſſia; that the latter was at length obliged to abandon the Field; that a great Number were kill'd on both Sides; that the Auſtrian Cavalry diſcharg'd their Duty perfectly well, but that the Infantry did not diſcover the ſame Bravery. Nevertheleſs this Report is not much to be depended upon as yet, becauſe M. de Brandau, the Bohemian Miniſter, has not thought fit to publiſh the Diſpatches which were brought to him by a Courier from Vienna on the 21ſt, concerning what has paſt in Sileſia.

From the Paris A-la-main of April 26. *N. S.*

Toulon, April 17. *N. S.* Of the eight Ships of M. de Roquefeuil's Squadron that ſail'd laſt Year from hence, ſeven returned into this Road the 13th at Night, by which we have Advice that four of our Men of War, whereof three came from the Atlantic Ocean under the Command of M. d'Epinay, and the fourth was commanded by the Chevalier de Piozin, were met by the Engliſh Squadron, which having ſent ſix Men of War to view them and to know *from whence they came*. The French ſaid they came from France; whereupon the Engliſh commanded them to come to; which they refuſing to do, they attack'd them; but tho' the French Squadron was inferior to the Engliſh, and tho' it was in the Night, they maintain'd the Fight, which was very ſharp, with great Gallantry, and the Chevalier de Piozin gain'd all the Glory of the Action. They add, that next Morning as ſoon as it was light, the Engliſh Commandant ſent to make his Excuſes to M. d'Epinay, for that he miſtook 'em for Spaniards.

From the Paris A-la-main of April 29. *N. S.*

Paris, April 29. The King's two Squadrons being returned to Breſt and Toulon, the Count de la Roche-Allard ſet out immediately after he went aſhore for Court; and they write from Breſt, that the Vice Admiral Marquis d'Antin, who arriv'd there the 18th inſtant, was alſo to ſet out next Day for Court.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Leghorn, April 15. N. S. On the 7th arrived the Good-will, Miflen, from Newfoundland: On the 12th the Diſpatch, Atkinſon, from Falmouth: On the 13th the Anna-Maria, Freeze, from Dublin.

Hamburgh, April 25. N. S. Up the Elbe is arriv'd the ——, Dick, from Carolina; the Golden Hart, Mellick, the Margaret, Myers, and the Hamburgh Arms, Frederickſon, from London.

Amſterdam, April 28. N. S. On the 24th arrived the Union, Klinkert, from London; and the ——, Tomlin, from Hull: On the 26th, the ——, De Gorter, from Carolina.

HOME PORTS.

Whitehaven, April 17. This Day arrived the William and Mary, Harris, from Maryland in 6 Weeks.

Briſtol, April 20. Since my laſt arrived the Townſhend, Ware, from Jamaica, laſt from Bearhaven.

Mountsbay, April 18. Put into this Bay the Alexander, Mackworth, from St. Ubes for Stralſound, having loſt her Maſts; and the Mary and Elizabeth, Staale, from Averio for Amſterdam, 'came in with hazy Weather and run aſhore at once near Marazian, where by 'the Aſſiſtance of the Merchants, they got the Ship off 'again with little or no Damage, and ſhe is now in the 'Mount Pier.'

Falmouth, April 18. Since my laſt arriv'd the Eſther of Jerſey, Le Buitillier, from Maryland, and the Lucy of London, Abington, from South Carolina.

Plymouth, April 19. Yeſterday ſailed his Majeſty's Ship the Mary-galley, *on a Cruize*; and this Day the Rocheſter Man of War, Capt. Williams, having under her Convoy the Ships mentioned in my laſt bound to Newfoundland. Wind N.

Weymouth, April 20. Yeſterday ſailed from hence the John, Bryan, of and for Dublin. Came to an Anchor in Portland Road the Firle, Ayling, of and from Newhaven for Dublin, his Majeſty's Ship the Blaze, from Cruizing, and the Princeſs Ann, Dempſey, of Dublin from North Yarmouth for this Place. Wind N. W.

Cowes, April 20. Wind N. W. On the 18th ſailed the Catherine, Roberts, from London for Figueira: On the 19th, the Diligence, Inman, a Tender, from Portſmouth on a Cruize.

Southampton, April 18. Since my laſt ſailed hence the Jane, Pitton, of and for Guernſey. Arrived the Three Brothers, Oliver, of and from Alderney. Wind N. N. W.

Portſmouth, April 21. Since my laſt came in the Falcon, King, from Guernſey. Sailed the Succeſs, Gatrel, the Succeſs, Pearſon, and the Bonetta, Chamberlain, all for Oporto.

At Spithead are his Majeſty's Ships the Victory, St. George, Buckingham, Panther, Faulkland, Colcheſter, Romney, Deptford Storeſhip, Deal-caſtle, Scipio Fireſhip, and Grampus; with the Ships for Eaſt India, and many other outward-bound Merchant-ſhips.

'Capt. Bulkeley of the Byam, and Capt. Breading 'of the Diſpatch, (two Storeſhips for Gibraltar) having 'been on board the Commodore at Spithead to receive 'Sailing Orders, and returning again on board with 'four Sailors, the Boat was overſet by falling acroſs the 'Hawſer of another Ship in a ſtrong Gale of Wind, 'whereby the four Sailors were drown'd, but the two 'Captains were ſav'd by a Man of War's Boat, and 'the Captain of the Man of War ſent 'em four Sailors 'in the room of thoſe loſt.

All the Outward-bound will ſail the firſt fair Wind.

Dover, April 21. Arrived the Friendſhip, Hedderwick, from Oporto. Wind N. and blows very hard.

Deal, April 21. Wind N. by W. Came down and ſail'd thro', the Succeſs, Graham, for Virginia. Came down and remain, the Farnley, Gibſon, and the Boulter, Weales, for Lisbon. Remain his Majeſty's Ships Lenox and Advice, Spy Sloop and Induſtry Tender, with the Firr-tree, Holland, for Portmahone. Arrived the Mercury, Bennet, from Jamaica.

Graveſend, April 22. Paſs'd by the White Pidgeon, Couvier, from Bremen; the Britannia, Fones, from New England, 'who left the Ann, Orrocks, from Bo- 'ſton, about 18 Days ſince in the Lat. 54, having loſt 'one of her Maſts. They came North about.

Arrived at several Ports.

At Hull, the Carolina Packet, Atkinson, from South Carolina.

At Cork, the St. Antonio e Almas, Paulino, from Lisbon

At Nantz, the St. Michael, Berial, from Waterford, and the Telemachus, Fruchot, from Martineque.

At Rotterdam, the Phenix, Simpson, from Whitehaven.

At Genoa, the America, Ore, from Falmouth.

At Leghorn, the Mediterranean, Duffell, from Falmouth.

At Naples, the Royal Exchange, Copythorn, from London, and the Nazareth, Tobin, from Falmouth.

At Venice, the Neapolitan, Hurst, from London.

At Carolina, the Hope, Baker, from Newfoundland.

At Jamaica, the Westmorland, Gordon, the Ruby, Butler, the Industry, Heylyns, the Georges, Tisball, the Bath, Curtis, all from Cork, and the Sea-horse, Clapp, from Boston.

LONDON, April 23.

The News of a second Action in Silesia is not confirm'd by any Letters.

The Prince and Princess of Orange are return'd from Groningen to Leewarden, where 'tis thought their most Serene Highnesses will make but a short Stay, and that they will spend the Summer at Loo or Dieren.

A Sloop, supposed to be the Britannia, Dent, from Cork for Genoa with Pilchards; a Ship from London for New York, in Ballast; one with Wool and Wax from Barbary; the Telemachus, Austen, from Leghorn with Oil for London; one with Pitch and Tar from New England; the Carboniere, Pyke, from Poole for Newfoundland, with 35 Fishermen on board, were all taken near the Channel by two Spanish Privateers and carried into St. Sebastians, and three more Prizes were in sight at coming away of the Letters.

The Elizabeth, Davis, from Tingmouth for Guernsey and Newfoundland, and the Ship commanded by John Real of Fowey, loaden with Tea, Tobacco and Salt from Guernsey, were taken off of Guernsey by a Spanish Privateer of 60 Men, 6 Carriage Guns and 6 Swivels, and carried into Havredegrace. The said Privateer sailed from Havre the 13th inst. O. S. to seek for more Prizes.

Last Night William Burrow, Esq; one of the Masters of the Crown-Office, lay dangerously ill of a Fever, insomuch that his Life is despair'd of.

Yesterday was held a Board of Admiralty, when their Lordships were pleased to admit several superannuated Seamen, worn out in the Service of the Crown, to the Pension of Greenwich Hospital.

The Rev. Mr. William King was lately presented by the Corporation of Bedford, to the Living of St. John's in that Town, void by the Death of Mr. Towersey.

They write from Cambridge, that a Man was brought to the Castle there on Friday last, upon Suspicion of committing a Murder at Shepreth in that County.

To the AUTHOR.

SIR,

A Skill superior to the rest of Mankind, in relieving the Afflictions of our Fellow creatures, is what gives the most valid Claim to Publick Regard, and sufficiently justifies every Attempt to make it universally known. This Consideration is the Motive of my present Address to you, in behalf of those Persons who are subject to Disorders of the Eyes, some of whom have a long time perhaps been judg'd incurable. The great Success that has attended Mr. *Bromley*, in *Bow-lane*, in two extraordinary Instances in my own Neighbourhood, of which I am one Witness among many, having convinced me, and indeed every one I have conversed with who have had the same Opportunity of Conviction, that no Man living is more peculiarly happy in distinguishing, and treating the Diseases of that precious Organ, and consequently that no greater Service can be rendered to the Publick, than by recommending to him all who are so unfortunate as to labour under any of those Diseases; and as a farther Testimony of what I have before related, I (with the Leave of the two happy Persons who have in a most surprizing Manner been brought to Sight by the said Mr. Bromley) herein particularize their Names, viz the Daughter of Mr. John Blackmore, a Wheelwright; and the Wife of Mr. James Bradley, at the Three-cups at Bow; who are ready at all times gratefully to acknowledge the Benefits they have receiv'd at the Hands of the said Gentleman. He will give his Opinion gratis, and with much Freedom, not being forward to undertake any Subject without the most rational Hopes of succeeding.

Stratford Bow, *I am yours, &c.*
April 11. 1741. JOSEPH HARRIS.

High Water this Day at London Bridge. } Morning 04 11 | Evening 04 29

Bank Stock 140 1-4th. India Nothing done. South Sea 102 7-8ths to 103 to 102 7-8ths Old Annuity 112 7-8ths to 113. New ditto 111 1-8th. Three per Cent. 100 1-4th. Seven per Cent. Loan 95 3-4ths. Five per Cent. ditto 75. Royal Assurance 90 1 4th. London Assurance 11. African 10. India Bonds 4 l. 8 s. to 7 s. Premium. Bank Circulation 4 l. 15 s. Prem. Salt Tallies 1-4th Prem. English Copper 3 l. 15 s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 101. Three per Cent. ditto 95. Million Bank 113 1-half. Equivalent 111 1-half.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of *Hertford*.

THERE *being a* General *Advertisement last Week put into some* Particular *Papers, to invite You to a Meeting at Hertford, when extraordinary Care was taken to have a Number of Freeholders prepared to appoint a* Gentleman *directly, and there to overbalance any other* Nominating; *whereby many were dissuaded from going, and others discouraged from proposing a truly Worthy Gentleman or Two, who live in the County, to represent it; You are hereby desired by* Many *of the Freeholders, to reserve Your Votes and Interests, till such* Gentlemen *are declared Candidates, who shall have the Sense of the County in their Favour.*

April 21, 1741.

This Day is published,
[*Price Six-pence*]

OBservations occasion'd by reading a Pamphlet entituled, *A Discourse concerning the Currencies of the British Plantations in America.*
In a LETTER to *****.
Printed for T. Cooper, at the Globe in Pater-noster Row.

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THE Rev Mr. *Penrose's* Account of the Behaviour, Confession, and last dying the Four Malefactors who were executed at St. Michael at Bristol, on Wednesday the 15th of April, 1741. *Samuel Goodere*, Esq; Captain of the Ruby Man of *Matthew Mahony*, and *Charles White*, (All Three for the Murder of Sir *John Dinely* Part.) And
Jane Williams, for the Murder of her Bastard Child
With a Copy of the Papers that Capt. *Goodere* the Minister at the Place of Execution.

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N B. To the Second Volume there is a copious taining (amongst other Things) an Historical *Four and half per Cent Duty*, mentioned in the House of Commons of the 4th of March, 1740, and Resolves of the Assembly of Barbados; with the and Manner how, it came to be first granted. posal for encouraging the Importation of Rum, of this Kingdom in general, and of his Majesty's nies in particular.

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Which in a few Days render both Sexes most wonderful Manner.

HUndreds of Ladies who were incurably Barren, and very many who though too old to bear Children, have immediately conceived three or four Doses of them only; and vast Numbers TLEMEN by taking them, have presently become propagating their Species, who before, tho' either Age, imagin'd it impossible.
They almost instantly renovate the vital Ferment and Juices, rectify the languid State of all the Fluids, and increase the Spirits, invigorate the Nerves, Warmth, and cause a sparkling Gladness and ardent flow in the Heart, and expand itself thro' the whole so as sensibly to enliven and invigorate all the and corroborate or strengthen the whole Body, as well appropriated to Generation, and do infallibly cure one Sex, and Impotency in the other, from what proceeding, as Thousands have experienced.
They are also pleasant to take, are Cordial to create an Appetite, and procure a good Digestion, thing known in the World. And are to be had RADFORD's Toy-shop, at the Rose and Crown ment's Church-Yard, in the Strand, Price 5 s. the rections.

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